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SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

46.

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INTELLOFAX 21 **INFORMATION REPORT**

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COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

DATE DIST. 17 March 1950

SUBJECT Stalinski Metallurgical Plant in Stalino

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NO. OF PAGES 1

NO. OF ENCLS (LISTED BELOW) 2 (4 pages)

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Three of the four blast furnaces of the Stalinski Metallurgical Plant in Stalino (37°48'E/48°00'E), Ukrainian S.S.R., were reconstructed after the war. They were completed in 1947, 1948, and the last one in 1949. They were charged with so-called "red earth", containing 65 percent iron, and with "blue earth". Each furnace was tapped once per shift. The molten pig iron was poured into ladles mounted on carts and was taken to the foundry. Four ladles were filled from each tapping.

2. The plant area, about 2.5 x 1.5 km, was still being extended. Eight hundred Soviet forced laborers had been employed on the construction of a building since 1948. Large amounts of earth indicated the construction of underground installations.

3. The MVD radio station northwest of the plant had two radio towers, 35 meters high. [redacted] the radio station was in contact with Moscow and immediately reported the breakdown of any open-hearth furnace or steam generator.

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4. There were two turbo generators at the plant but most of the power was supplied by the power plant of Zaporozhye. The plant consumed 20 to 25 fifty-ton railroad cars of coke daily. The coke was supplied by the factory-owned coking plant. The hard coal was mined from a central pit beside the coking plant. This war-damaged mine had been reconstructed and was again supplying high quality coal. From shipping tickets it was determined that the iron ore came from Krivoy Rog. The so-called "red and blue earth" was also shipped by rail. The plant produced pig iron and steel, armor plates, angle iron, rails, and a few finished products.

5. The plant employed about 17,000 Soviets, 40 percent of whom were women, and 1,500 German PWs. Three shifts were worked.

Attachments: Two
1. Sketch of a pouring ladle.
2. Sketch of the layout of the Stalinski Metallurgical Plant in Stalino.

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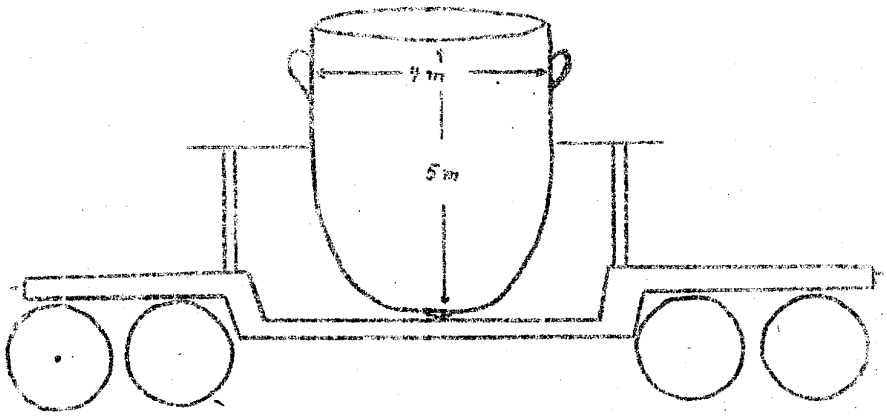
[redacted]

[redacted] ladle [redacted]



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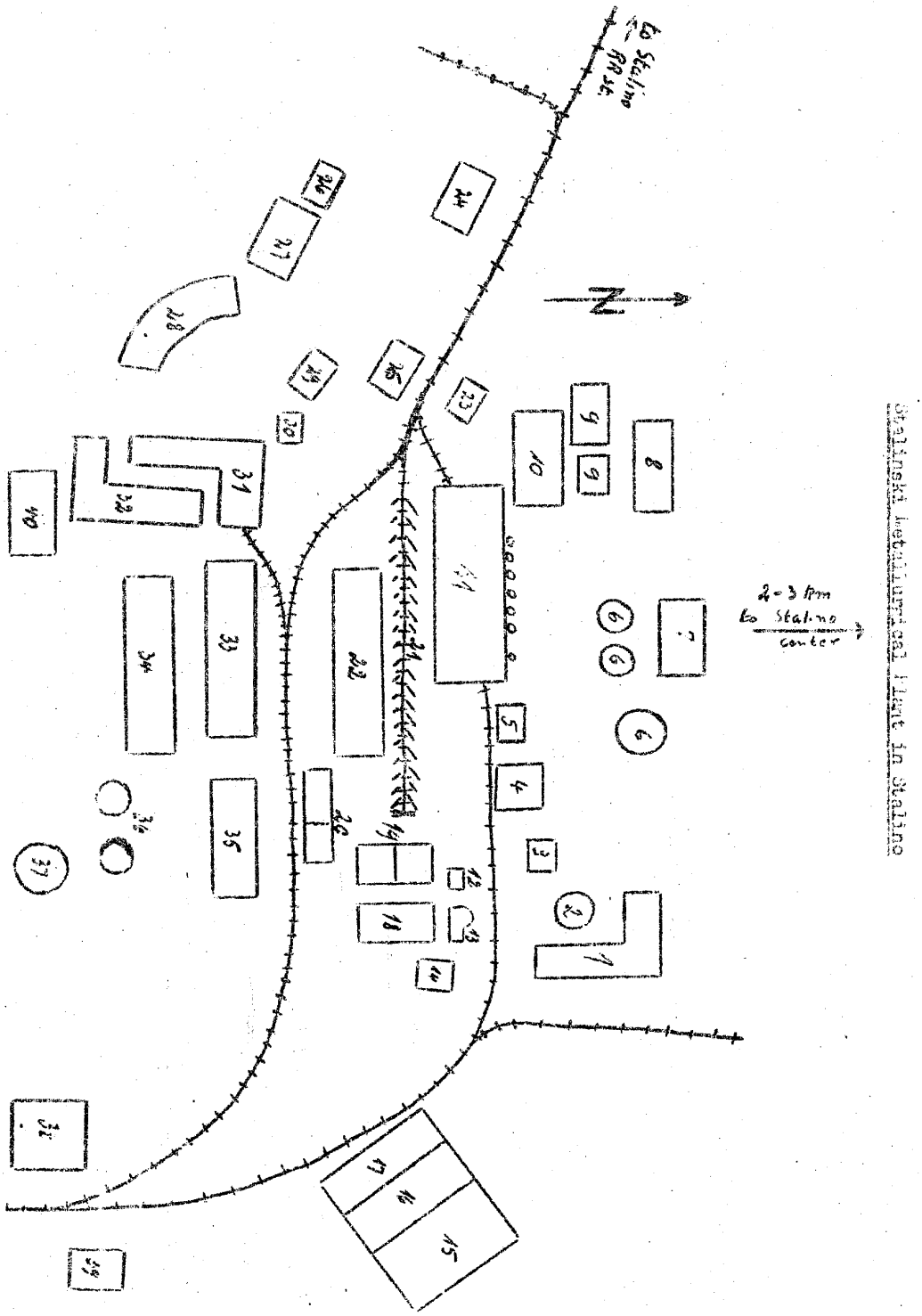
Attachment 2



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Attachment 2

Legend:

1. Coking plant with two square towers, about 35 meters high.

2. Central mine which supplied hard coal.

3. Boiler house which was a steel and masonry building, 10 x 12 meters with one brick smokestack 70 meters high. This boiler house was equipped with four boilers which were converted from coal to gas and generated a pressure of 12 atmospheres.

4. Machine shop, 40 x 15 meters, for small plant repairs. The shop also housed a drop forge with two steam hammers used to produce ship anchors.

5. Lime burning plant with four kilns, 7 meters high, which processed lime and dolomite. The capacity of this plant was about 30 tons per eight-hour shift.

6. Cooling towers.

7. Filtering plant for drinking water. This was a stone building, 40 x 30 x 15 meters. Six or seven railroad cars of salt per week were consumed in this plant.

8. Former internment camp No 1000 and factory bath.

9. Small stone warehouses for industrial requirements.

10. Building which had been under construction since 1948. Three concrete mixing machines processed five 60-ton railroad carloads of cement daily. Large quantities of steel reinforcements were stored at the construction site.

11. Open-hearth plant, 140 x 60 x 35 meters. This was a steel and masonry structure with a corrugated iron roof and seven smokestacks. The smallest smokestack, which was 60 meters high, was made of sheet-metal and the others were of brick. The plant was equipped with six open-hearth furnaces which were in operation, 2 others under construction, and one 180-ton crane. The furnaces were tapped three times per day.

12. Gas purifying plant for furnace gases with four parallel pipes leading to the gas storage tank.

13. Transformer station with 48 transformers.

14. Loading crane with a capacity of 80 tons.

15. Construction department.

16. Drop forge with electric and steam-powered hammers. Material analysis was also conducted in this shop.

17. Large machine shop used for plant repairs and for the production of component parts.

18. Pattern-casting foundry with two smelting furnaces which were tapped at irregular intervals.

19. Building, 60 x 30 meters housing an automatic fire place (Feueranlage) and a department called "first cartel" with eight high-pressure steam generators.

20. Plant building, 60 x 30 x 25 meters, equipped with one German Siemens turbine which, according to an inscription, was of 12,000 kw capacity,

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and two German MAN gas motors, driving the turbines. The smaller and better of the motors was 7 meters high and 20 meters long.

21. Embankment, 8 meters high, with railroad track and a 20-ton grab crane used to unload coal and ore for the blast furnaces.

22. Blast furnace department, 90 meters long, with four blast furnaces, 30 to 40 meters high, three of which were reconstructed after the war.

23. New administration building of slag construction, 20 x 20 meters.

24. Large sawmill with two vertical saw frames.

25. Railroad control station, kitchen, first-aid station and a small saw mill.

26. Railroad spare parts depot. The plant had six locomotives of its own and several special railroad cars. A locomotive repair shop was located 2 kilometers west of the plant.

27. Transport administration section.

28. Plant kitchen and first-aid station.

29. So-called "construction" department.

30. "Donkristovoi" department, in which sheet-metal and finished products of sheet metal were produced.

31. Large rolling mill which processed 175 ingots within eight hours. This mill was equipped with automatic roller sets about 40 x 60 x 135 cm with a 150-kw engine. Two English "High" motors were held in reserve. The roller sets were shutdown every tenth day and twice a year they were overhauled for two weeks by all available laborers.

32. New rolling mill. This was allegedly a very modern installation which processed armor plates up to 40 cm thick. The roller sets were 7.5 meters high with rolls, 95 cm in diameter. Each roll was powered by an electric motor.

33. Small rolling mill, 80 x 20 x 25 meters, equipped with one mill train with two roller sets for angle iron and one shear with a power of 80 to 85 tons.

34. Warehouse, small workshop, and shipping department connected with the small rolling mill by five traveling cranes with a capacity of 6 tons each.

35. Pump station and transformer station.

36. Two cooling towers.

37. Gas storage tank, steel structure, 30 meters high.

38. Foundry for pig iron coming from the blast furnaces. The dies were mounted on a conveyor belt. Each ingot weighed about 35 to 37 kg. The output of one shift filled 15 or 16 railroad cars.

39. Slag-concrete plant.

40. New storage building with walls 1.3 to 1.4 meters thick. This was a concrete building with steel reinforcements. The cement mixture was 1:1. The interior measured 60 x 30 x 16 meters and was used to store valuable motors, spare parts, and instruments.

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